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62.17

True Fruits Indexed.

DESCRIPTIVE

Small Fruits Indexed

CATALOGUE

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

—AND—

PRICE LIST

—OF THE—

—(CLEAR WATER)—

NURSERIES,

CLEAR WATER HARBOR, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA.

1887—8

DUNCAN BROTHERS, Proprietors.

THE TARPON JOB PRINT,
TARPON SPRINGS, FLORIDA,
1887.

No. of Trees and Plants set per Acre at the following distances.

1x1	—	43,560.	13x13	—	257.
2x2	—	10,890.	14x14	—	222.
3x3	—	4,840.	15x15	—	193.
4x4	—	2,720.	16x16	—	170.
5x5	—	1,742.	17x17	—	150.
6x6	—	1,210.	18x18	—	134.
7x7	—	888.	19x19	—	120.
8x8	—	680.	20x20	—	108.
9x9	—	537.	25x25	—	70.
10x10	—	435.	30x30	—	48.
11x11	—	360.	35x35	—	35.
12x12	—	302.	40x40	—	27.

CATALOGUE

—AND—

PRICE LIST

—OF—

Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs,

PLANTS, ETC., GROWN AND FURNISHED FROM THE

CLEAR WATER NURSERIES

SEASON OF 1887-8.

DUNCAN BRO'S, NURSERYMEN & FLORISTS,

CLEAR WATER HARBOR, HILLSBOROUGH CO.,
FLORIDA.

INTRODUCTION.

In presenting to you our new Catalogue & Price List for the season of 1887–8, we shall try to give the true nomenclature of the different varieties offered, as well as some useful and important facts regarding the growing and cultivation of them.

For the past ten years we have been observant of the different modes of growing, setting, pruning, cultivating, fertilizing &c., of trees and plants, also the handling of fruits, and will say, if the past has proven so remunerative to the grower, with his disadvantages, that the future—with the improved facilities of quick transportation, of the many new industries and new and fine varieties of fruits—will make Florida fruit-growing the most remunerative of any in the world.

TO CUSTOMERS.

The Clear Water Nurseries are located at Clear Water Harbor, Hillsborough Co., 2½ miles East of wharf, about midway between Clear Water and Old Tampa Bay, on a peninsula from 5 to 8 miles wide and 40 long. Our Transportation at present is by steamer, but a railroad is nearly graded through to Pt. Pinellas and the road is fast coming to completion.

Visitors. We shall be glad to show our stock at any time, and will do all to make a visit pleasant; and to those wishing to purchase, we especially invite to make their selection.

Correspondence will be promptly attended to, and we would say to avoid delay and mistakes, let everyone write plainly, giving names in full, post office, Co., and State.

Orders should be addressed to Duncan Bro's, Clear Water Harbor, Hillsborough Co., Fla. In filling orders, we shall give, as far as possible, each one our personal attention.

Suggestions. Make early orders, thus being sure of a supply, having the advantage of picked stock. Write your order separately

SPECIAL PRICE-LIST

OF

NURSERY STOCK

at the

CLEAR WATER NURSERIES.

CAREFUL INSPECTION INVITED.

RARE and COSTLY varieties in reach of *ALL.*

DUNCAN BROS., Proprietors.

Prices of CITRUS Stock.

Diameter of stock.	1 & 2 year Buds. Per 10	1 & 2 year Buds. Per 100	Summer Buds. Per 10	Summer Buds. Per 100
⅜ to ½			3 00	20 00
⅜ to ⅞	4 50	40 00	4 00	30 00
⅞ to 1⅛	5 50	50 00	5 00	40 00
1⅛ to 1¼	6 50	60 00	6 00	50 00
1¼ to 1½	8 50	75 00	7 50	60 00

Ten per cent. off in lots of 1,000—25 per cent. off on dormant buds.

	ft.	each	10	100
PEACHES.				
Bidwell's Early, Late and No. 7,	2 to 3	50	4 00	35 00
" " " " "	4 to 5	60	5 00	40 00
Peen-To and Honey,	1½ to 2	20	1 50	12 50
" "	3 to 4	25	2 00	17 50
PLUMS.				
Kelsey, Japan, Botan and Ogan,	2 to 3	40	3 00	25 00
" " " " "	3 to 4	50	4 00	30 00
JAPAN PERSIMMONS.				
Among, Imperial, Zingi, Kurakume, and Hyakume,	2 to 3	50	4 00	35 00
" "	3 to 4	60	5 00	45 00
PEARS.				
LeConte and Kieffer,	3 to 5	35	2 50	15 00
" "	5 to 6	40	3 00	20 00
" "	6 to 8	50	3 50	25 00
Smith's Hybrid, and Mikado,	3 to 4	50	4 00	35 00
" " "	4 to 6	60	5 00	45 00
APPLES, (own root.)				
Red June, Early Harvest, Red Astracan, Sops of Wine, and Yellow Horse,	1 yr	25	2 00	15 00
" " on LeConte root,	"	35	3 00	25 00
FIGS.	ft.			
San Pedro, White Adriatic and	1 to 2	50	4 00	35 00
New Smyrna, (of commerce.)	2 to 3	60	5 00	45 00
Celestial and Brown Turkey,	1 yr	30	2 50	20 00
QUINCE.				
Orange,	1 yr.	50	4 00	30 00
"Anger,"	1 yr.	40	3 00	25 00
OLIVES.				
Picholine,	1 yr.	50	4 00	35 00
GRAPES.				
Amber, Flowers, Thomas and Tender Pulp,	1 yr.	10	75	6 00
Delaware and Brighton,	1 yr.	20	1 50	12 00
Hartford Prolific and Concord,	1 yr.	15	1 00	8 00
MULBERRIES.				
Russian, Hick's, and Downing's,	1 yr.	25	2 00	12 00
GUAVA.				
Cattley's Red and Yellow,	1 yr.	25	2 00	15 00
Cherries, Apricots and Nectarines, in varieties.	1 yr.	25	2 00	15 00
POMEGRANATES.				
Sweet and Sour,	1 yr.	25	2 00	15 00

NUTS.

Chestnuts.—Japan Mammoth,	35 cents each;	$3 for 10.
Spanish, American Sweet, Horse and Dwarf, Pecans, English Walnuts, Filberts and Almonds,	25 " "	$2 " 10

BANANAS.

Red Jamaica,	50 cents each;	$4 for 10.
Hart's Choice, and Dwarf,	40 " "	$3 " "
Horse.	10 " "	75 cents " "

PINE-APPLES.

Red Spanish, and Sugar-loaf,	25 cents each;	$2 for 10.
Queen,	50 " "	$1 " "

VARIETIES.

Mango, Mammee Sapota, Otaheite Gooseberry, Avocado Pear, Tree Tomato and Cayenne Cherry,	50 cents each; $4 for 10.
Sugar Apple, Custard Apple, Tamarind, Sapodilla, Melon Papaw, Melon Shrub, Cocoa Plum, Hardy Lemon, Jujube and Loquat,	25 cents each; $2 for 10.
Coffee, Camphor, Golden Arbor Vitæ, Cocoa Palm and Royal Palm,	50 cents each; $4 for 10.
Date Palm, Otaheite Orange, Magnolia Grandiflora, Tea Plant, Downy Myrtle, Horse-radish Tree, Australian Pine, Irish Juniper and Catalpa,	25 cents each; $2 for 10.
Umbrella China,	35 cents each; $3 for 10.
Horse-radish Roots,	5 cents each; 50 cents for 10.
Gladiolus Bulbs,	10 cents each; 75 cents for 10.
Tuberose,	10 " " " "
Lilies,	25 to 50 " " " "
Geraneums,	15 to 25 " " " "
Coleus and Hyacinths,	25 " "
Hibiscus, Fuchsia and Hydrangea,	35 " " " "
Double Petunia,	15 "
Cuphea,	15 "
Caladium,	35 cents each.
Begonia,	25 " "
Allamanda,	50 " "
Abutilon,	15 to 50 " "
Eulatie Japonica Zebrina, Variegated,	25 " "
Pampas Grass,	25 " " "

ROSES.—A large collection of Hybrid, Teas, and Ever-blooming. Very fine. 25 cents each; $2 for 10.

Powder-Bellows, For dusting Insect Powders; $1 each.

Atomizers,—Insect Exterminators,—For spraying liquids. *Very useful.* $2 15 "

Pruners, Hand, all steel $2 25 "

Waters's Pole. 10 feet. *Best in use.* $2 50 "

Labels, Wired, Tree and Pot; 35 cents per hundred.

" Painted and printed; 50 " " "

Flower Pots, Small size; 1 cent per inch.

" " Large " 2 " " "

Budding Twine, 20 cents per pound.

Liquid Wax, Wax Paper, Pruning and Budding Knives, and General Nursery Requisites *furnished at BOTTOM PRICES.*

With the few months' trial with G. W. Baker's Fertilzer, we heartily endorse it, with others that have used it, as being the

CHEAPEST AND BEST FERTILIZER

We have ever used.

CASH PRICE.—Laid down.

Ammoniated.	For Vegetables and Plants;	$33 50 per ton.
Fine Rotted Bone and Potash.	For Trees.	$28 50 " "
Coarse " "	" "	$25 50 " "

DUNCAN BROS.,

Dec., 9, 1887. Clear Water Harbor, Fla.,

and plainly, upon a seperate sheet from the letter of instructions. State to what extent other varieties and sizes may be substituted in case the supply is exhausted. The shipping season will commence about Nov. 1st and continue until April 1st. Many tropical and potted plants will do well if transplanted in the summer rainy season. Give directions for shipping plainly and distinctly, to avoid mistakes. When advice is omitted we shall forward to the best of our judgment. We are not responsibie for anything that may happen to packages after delivery to transportation Co. In case of loss or stop-over, we will do all at this end of the route possible to trace them.

Packing. Trees and plants are packed with the most possible care; after digging they are puddled to prevent the fibrous roots from drying out, and kept in the shade until packed. No extra charge for packing, or delivering to transportation Co., thus saving several dollars to purchasers.

Terms are strictly cash before shipment of goods. In case orders are made in advance to be held for future shipment, trees will be reserved a reasonable time for 20 per cent on the order.

Remittances preferred in New York Drafts; P. O. Money orders and Registered letters will be taken.

Soil. Our nurseries are on high sandy loam, and will be greatly to the advantage of those setting out groves, as it is often difficult for trees grown on low hammock or damp pine lands to start well. The change from dry to wet land will not be any disadvantage. If you do not see what you want write for it.

Age Of Buds. Experience has taught us that one year old buds are much to be preferred in setting a grove, as there is less cutting of the top and a great saving of the fine fibrous roots which are to a great extent absent from older buds and are very essential in starting the young tree. A few yard trees, where extra attention is given, will admit of older trees being used.

True To Name. We have used the utmost precaution in handling our buds, that none get mixed; we have cut mostly from our own trees, and those procured from away have come from perfectly reliable places.

Citrus Varieties. Our selections have been with a view to the demand for the most popular varieties for shipping—early late and midwinter, as well as fine eating varieties. In other fruits, we have spared no pains in selecting those best adapted to this section of the state.

Time To Plant is soon after the tree stops growing in the fall, about November, as the tree keeps on making root all winter after the

top has hardened up. It will be to the interest of purchasers to have the growth made after transplanting, as this will prepare the tree to ward off cold and drouth and firm it in the soil to resist high winds, making it strong and vigorous for the following season's growth. Where it is convenient for watering, trees may be set out late in spring, when an early drouth occurs. We have seen good results from setting in summer rainy season when the land was not prepared for the fall before.

Cutting Back Tops. The earlier in the season the tree is set the less cutting the top will need. If the tree is set early and pruned severely, it will have a tendancy to make a growth at once; but if set late, it will be near the growing season and the top will draw too much from the roots before they are well established and ready to supply the required nourishment.

Pruning Roots. All the broken or mangled roots should be cut out with a sharp knife, and the ends should have a fresh, smooth cut from the top slanting under, so that they will heal and put out new roots as quickly as possible.

Variety of Fruits. The day has come when the fruit growers of Florida will no longer be obliged to confine themselves to two or three varieties of fruits; for at the present time there is a grand list of well tested varieties offered to the fruit grower; and many more that show, as far as tested, a worthy place of honor, not only in the nurseryman's catalogue, but in the orchards and gardens of Florida Eden.

Florida has long been known as the Land of Flowers, and she has demonstrated of late, at the World's Fair, that she is the kingdom of the orange. She is fast stepping to the front in the production of fruits, now enrolling a grand list of many varieties, only a short time ago thought to be out of the question to be grown here.

Home Made Pleasant. Not only should we grow the things of profit to the pocket, but those plants and shrubs that are pleasing to the eye, that home may be made beautiful; thus making it so attractive that no one would find any pleasure in leaving home to go out into the world seeking evil amusements for pleasure. There are so many things to put out that will make a home both profitable and beautiful that there is no excuse, even to the least, for not having a home in Florida, among the fruits and flowers and under the vine and fig tree, as it were.

Budding vs Seedlings. In budding we produce a bearing tree several years in advance of the seedling, thus giving something in re-

turn for cost of labor expended, much sooner than from the seedling. The budded grove will pay expenses and commence to give a handsome income by the time the seedling grove commences to bear.

The bud has a tendency to even crops every year, not having the tendency to an off year, as with the seedling. Again, with the bud you have a finer fruit, also a finer tree in many respects; the fruit is much easier picked, and in budding, you can get an exact duplicate of the variety wanted, whether early, late, midwinter, thornless, seedless, or any particularly marked variety wished for, which is an item, as the season is lengthened, it helps to increase the price, thus making the business more profitable.

Preparation of Soil. If new ground, it should be well broken up and planted in peas to hasten the decomposition of vegetable matter and to change the sourness of soil—which is poison to young trees. They should in no case be planted in sour soil. A little potash worked into the soil will aid in sweetening, and it is also a good fertilizer. The tree places should be well prepared some time before setting the trees as the soil will become well settled and much time be saved when the trees are on hand ready for setting. A good plan is to throw several furrows together in a wide bed for tree row, then prepare the tree place by digging in some good, well rotted compost if at hand; if not, some good fertilizer; this will give the trees a good start.

Special care taken in setting young groves.

Transplanting may be guarranteed at a slight advauce.

Early orders are advisable, before stock is picked over.

Get your neighbor to set out vacant places in fruit and ornamental trees, and thus enhance the value of your property.

Special discount given on large orders, also when delivery is made at nurseries.

Plan of Groves. There are a great many different plans for setting out orchards and an argument in favor of each of them. We will suggest one as follows: Set out the regular grove, say 25 feet each way, of orange, lemon, etc., and then as other varieties of fruits are set, especially of the pear, peach, plum etc., they may be placed directly in the square of four trees, if the grove is not to be planted in garden crops;

but in this case we would advise setting the miscellaneous fruits in the regular rows half way between the trees only one way, thus giving your trees 12½ ft. by 25 ft., leaving a land 25 ft. wide one way clear of trees to plant in any way desired.

PRUNING. There is a great diversity of opinion on this subject; but we do not hesitate to work by a well proven rule. In the nursery we top at a certain height to force the growth to the trunk and to make it strong and vigorous with a short trunk and well branched head. After set in grove, we don't advise cutting away the lower limbs for the sun to bake and harden the trunk, often making them hide bound, but trim out inside and make an open baloon shaped head—this will let the air circulate—and if, for any cause, insects should attack a tree, they are very easily reached. This open head will also cause the top to spread out and make a larger bearing surface. This pruning, or shaping a young tree should be done when the sprouts are tender, not leaving them uutil they become large and unsightly limbs, running from one side through the tree chafing other limbs, and when finally they are cut out, they disfigure the tree for a long time.

FERTILIZING. The tree place should be well prepared and fertilized sometime before setting the trees, by mixing thorough y with the soil. This will give the tree a good send-off when set. It should be applied in spring and rainy season—two applications—that the tree may be kept growing. The fertilizer should be put on in a little larger circle at each application and some distance ahead of the roots to draw them out through the soil. In spreading the roots, they will multiply and digest more food, and thus make the top very fast. In proper fertilizing the grove, also giving attention to pruning and cultivating, very little trouble will be found with insects or other diseases so common with the half-starved and neglected groves.

SETTING TREES. Good care should be taken that the trees are not set too low—the citrus family especially should go an inch, at least, higher than grown in the nursery. A few furrows thrown together in a bed for the tree-row, will help to avoid this so often repeated mistake of setting too low. In setting small trees, after the ground has been thoroughly prepared, we make a place like an inverted saucer large enough that the roots may not be cramped, and taking little or nothing off from centre at the stake, but deepening toward the outer edge to about 5 or 6 inches as is required for the tree being set, making the hole and setting the tree at the same time, taking care that no roots are exposed to the air longer than is possibly necessary. When the

hole is ready for the tree and all the mangled roots cut out, and the ends of the others freshly and smoothly cut, slanting under, then pull up the stake and place the tap root at its proper depth, firmly pressing the soil to it, which is of much importance. If there should be any lower branch roots, make a place for them with the spade without digging too large a hole. Spread out the lateral or fibrous roots nicely, spreading over them the best and finest top soil, avoiding all trash and sticks near the roots; and press firmly with hands and then feet. At this time it is well to add a bucket of water and after well drained down, place over an inch or two of loose earth to act as a mulching. If the transplanting is done in the spring, it is best to mulch heavily with oak leaves to keep the ground cool and moist. Older trees will need larger holes, and it will be necessary to set with some gauge to make a good job.

CULTIVATION An orchard should be cultivated with some shallow running tool, and not with a grading machine that tears the roots up and exposes them to the sun. If not cultivated in some crop, it should be kept clean through the spring until rains come. Planting in peas is an excellent way to keep it thrifty; mulching through the summer with some quickly rotting mulching, will produce wonderful results. The ground is better to be shaded with something that does not draw too heavily from the soil.

ORANGES.

EARLY VARIETIES—HOMOSASSA. Size medium, somewhat flattened, color bright, skin very thin and tough, pulp very fine and juicy, full flavor, vinous and sprightly; ripens very early and carries well, quality best. Has taken several premiums at our State fairs.

EARLY OBLONG. Medium size, oblong, reaches maturity in Sept. and Oct., skin rather thick, pulp lacking in subacid, but fair quality; trees bear young, are vigorous and thornless, an imported variety.

EGG. Size below medium, round, well flavored, sweet, flesh dark orange, skin smooth, a good shipper, ripens early.

LATE VARIETIES—TARDIFF. Size medium; round, dark orange, juicy, nearly seedless, brisk racy flavor, quality fine; best late orange in the market; tree nearly thornless, fruit not edible until spring and holds to perfection until August. It is very popular on account of its lateness, prolonging the orange season until the market is bare, thus fetching fine prices.

DU ROI. Medium size, round, good quality, tree thorny, fruit rib-

bed like a muskmelon, adding to its market value.

Mediterranian Sweet. Fruit nearly seedless, oblong, medium size, skin smooth, pulp melting, quality fine, tree very heavy bearer and thornless, comes into early bearing, fruit matures late and carries well.

Phillip's Bitter Sweet. Tree thornless and prolific, bears early, fruit large, thin skin, pulp tender, juicy, sub-acid and aromatic; an improved variety, hanging on tree all summer; every grove should have a few trees.

Fall Varieties—Jaffa. One of the finest oranges grown, of Gen. Sanford's importation; fruit medium size, nearly seedless, thin skin, heavy and juicy, rich flavor, good shipper; tree nearly thornless and a strong grower, symmetrical and distinct.

Maltese Blood. Size medium, slightly oblong, flesh blood red, delicious flavor, rather late keeper and always brings highest price; tree thornless, strong grower, foliage peculiar, early bearer, and imported variety.

Washington Navel. Size above medium, round, heavy and juicy; rich, tender and melting, seedless; a fine fruit, skin medium thickness, named from its protuberance at blossom end, tree vigorous and nearly thornless.

Magnum Bonum. Fruit large and fine, flattened, smoothe skin, juicy, rich, fine flavor, vinous, good shipper, carries well to late in season, quality best, but rather large; tree thorny.

Nonpareil. Size above medium, flattened, grain fine and tender, sub-acid and vinous, good quality; tree very thorny, prolific and vigorous.

Exquisite. Thin rind, rich and juicy fruit.

Satsuma. Medium sized fruit, flattened, deep orange color, smooth, thin skin; sweet, aromatic, fine grain, tender and juicy; belongs to the family of kid glove orange; tree is thornless and willow-like, good bearer, hardiest of any orange we have.

Dummit. Bright color, rich, juicy, tender pulp; rind tender, fine orange, but too tender to stand shipping well.

King. Imported from Cochin, China; said to be a very delicious orange; tree thorny, upright grower, thorns grow in different way from other kinds.

Special attention given to collection of flowers.

"Variety is the spice of life"—try several of them.

MANDARIN. Fruit small, flattened, light colored rind, thin skin and easily detached from the pulp, hence kid glove orange, tree nearly thornless, willow leaved and distinct in appearance as well as peculiar in fragrance, fruit commands high price in market.

TANGERINE. Fruit larger than Mandarin and of a deep tomato color, its peculiarities same as Mandarin, tree more vigorous and leaves larger, having the same peculiar fragrance as the fruit which sells above all others; prices ranging as high as $16,00 pr box the past season.

CREOLE. Very large, round juicy and sweet, lacks acid, tree grows vigorously, leaves larger than a man's hand and crumpled.

MYRTLE. A very ornamental tree, dwarfed, with small glossy green leaves, vigorous, much like the Mandarin in appearance, not marketable.

LEMONS.

We have a very fine stock of lemons, and nothing offered for sale but those of a pure strain, being of the Sanford importation; we list them in order according to their quality.

BELAIR PREMIUM. It stands at the head of the list, strong, fine, acid and perfect fruit in every way; the size of the fruit is medium, thin skin, nearly seedless, good shipper, tree vigorous, some thorns.

SICILY. Ever bearing, hardy, thornless and a very strong grower, fruit favors Belair Premium in shape and quality.

VILLA FRANC . Fruit medium size, rather longer than the Premium, first class in every respect, tree is thorny, strong, vigorous and hardy.

Eureka. Nearly thornless, is grown largely in California, has more seeds than the others.

Genoa. Tree and fruit nearly the same as Eureka; these are all fine varieties.

Tahiti. A strong grower, bears early and prolific, fruit larger than the native and finer quality.

New Lime. Is not named, is perfectly thornless, vigorous and prolific, fruit seedless, good size, nearly round, is a hybrid found in a lime nursery some time ago.

Lyman Citron. An importation by Gen. H. S. Sanford, is of a superior quality, the rind being sweet and edible in a fresh state,

being the genuine citron of commerce; the name having been lost in transit, it was named at our last convention by permission after Rev. Lyman Phelps.

Red Shaddock. Very large fruit, rind thick, spongy and slightly bitter, pulp blood red, subacid, pleasant and cooling, tree thornless, leaves large and glossy, all collectors should have them.

Grape Fruit. Larger than the orange, grows in clusters and carries well into warm weather, it is cooling and delicious, a demand is growing for them in the market; it is excellent for table use.

PEACHES.

It has been discovered at last that Florida is just the place to grow the peach. The proper varieties with good attention produce as fine specimens as can be found, and people are awakening to the fact. Large orchards are being set of this delicious fruit; we are offering a few varieties that are well tested and found well suited to Florida.

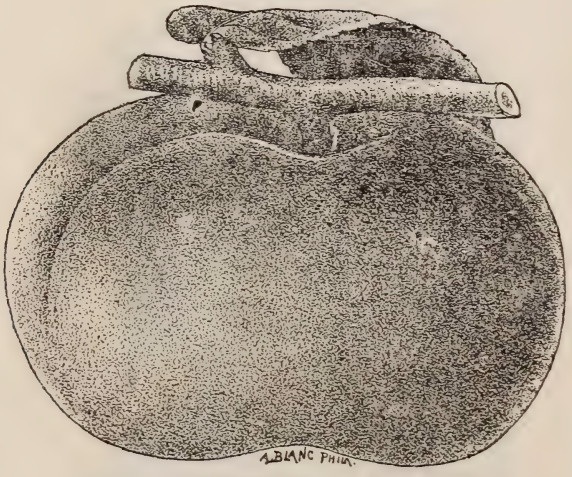
BIDWELL'S EARLY PEACH.

Bidwell's Early. A fine looking peach, smooth, minus the fuzz, yellow washed with carmine, half cling, seed very small, flesh white, fine grain, juicy, sweet, melting, quality good, richer than the Peen-To

its parent, ripens early, a prolific and ever bearer.

Bidwell's Late. Ripens later than the former and is not quite as high colored, but is a just likeness in other respects; tree a symmetrical and upright grower, not having the straggling habit of the peach.

Bidwell's no. 4. Appearance good, size medium, shape flat, thicker than the Peen-To, color pale yellow tinged with green and washed with red; half cling, flesh white, fine grain, melting, very juicy and sweet; an improved Peen-To.



BIDWELL'S NO. 4.

Bidwell's no. 7. Appearance fair, medium size, nearly round, greenish yellow tinged with red, half cling, flesh white, fine grained, melting and juicy, ripens a week later than the early. The above four varieties originated in South Florida by Mr. A. I. Bidwell, from the Peen-To of Chinese strain, and have proven to be worthy of cultivation.

Peen-To. Originated by Mr. P. J. Berckman, of Augusta, Ga., from the Chinese strain; size small, cling, flat, early, good quality, juicy and sweet, pale green red cheeks.

Honey. Of Chinese strain, medium size, elongated with sharp point, flesh fine and honey sweet; creamy white mottled with carmine; free stone, later than Peen-To, prolific, strong grower.

Early peaches take the premium.

A small collection of flowers beautifies the most humble home.

PEARS.

This oriental strain seems to be perfectly adapted to Florida. They are vigorous, prolific and healthy, free from blight that is so disastrous to others. They need good cultivation, and will grow anywhere on well drained land; should be well cut back in winter until come to bearing to make them spread and grow strong to prepare them for the great weight of the heavy crops they produce.

LE CONTE PEARS.

LE CONTE. This pear must be grown from cuttings entirely; is a

hybrid between the old China Sand and some cultivated variety; this pear has revolutionized the pear theory for the South, and is today only in its infancy. It is as vigorous and prolific as ornamental; foliage dense and luxurient, fruit lemon color, good size and quality, good shape, very juicy and sprightly; bears shipping well, ripens in July, is improved in flavor by being picked and kept in shade a few days.

KEIFFER PEAR.

KEIFFER. A seedling from the Chinese Sand, is very vigorous and prolific, bears early, thought to be a cross with the Bartlett, which it resembles; fruit large flesh white, melting and juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor; color yellow, with a bright vermillion cheek, ripens a month later than the Le Conte; should be ripened in the house—ships to any market.

SMITH'S HYBRED. Almost identical with Le Conte in size, shape and quality; perhaps a little earlier.

MIKADO. Flat, large, pale green color, firm and solid, good keeper; is excellent for canning, brittle and sub-acid; tree prolific and vigorous, bears young.

APPLES.

There are a few of the very earliest varieties that are doing well and producing fine specimens of fruit in the State. We offer a few varieties on Le Conte roots, said to better insure their fruiting quality.

ASTRICAN RED. Beautiful fruit, large, yellow nearly covered with crimson, juicy, crisp, sub-acid, ripens in May, tree thrifty grower, bears young and very prolific.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large, bright yellow, tender, juicy, fine flavor, one of the best; ripens in May.

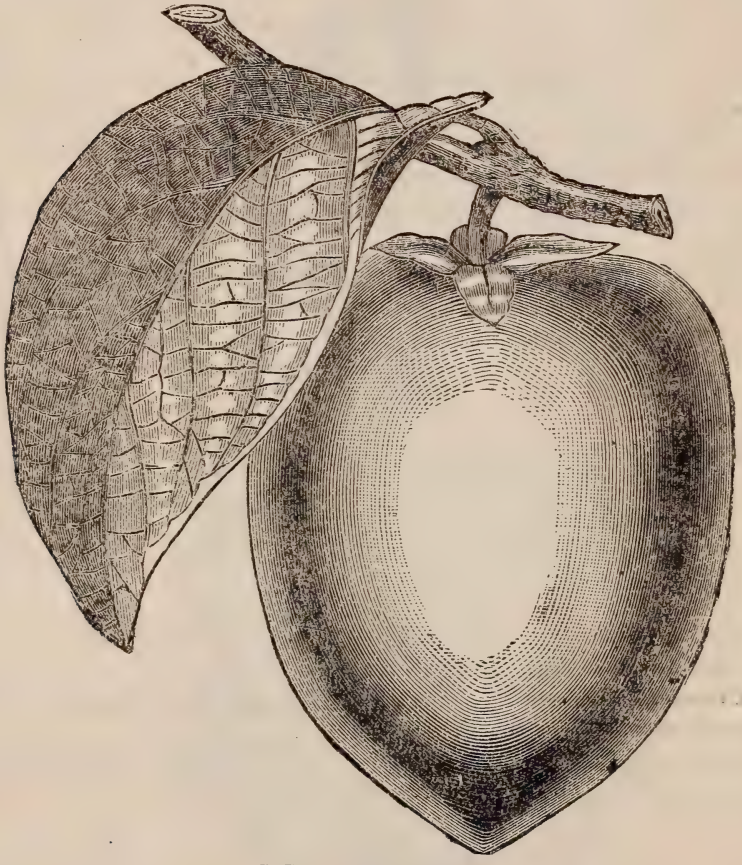
YELLOW MAY. Small, yellow tree, slow grower, but very productive; ripens in May.

RED JUNE. Medium size, bright red, juicy, good, very productive, tree good grower, fruit ripens first of June.

PLUMS.

KELSEY'S PLUM. This is a Japan fruit and has proved without exception to be worthy of extensive cultivation. It is distinct from our native varieties, is hardy, prolific and beautiful. It is without exception the finest plum grown, and is well suited to Florida.

It was imported in 1871 by the late John Kelsey, and has opened a new era in plum culture in the South. It is wonderfully productive, bears early often on yearling stock, fruit very large, specimens of 8 or 9 inches in circumference weighing 6 to 7 oz. It is very attractive in appearance, color rich yellow, overspread with bright red; heart-shaped, ripens in September, is fine quality, melting, rich and juicy, firm texture and meaty, possessing fine shipping qualities; also for drying, excelling dried prunes.



JAPAN PERSIMMON.

This fruit is very large and fine, fresh, it ranks with the peach and orange; when dried they are equal to the best figs. Like much of the Japan fruit, it ships well, and may be picked when well grown, and

laid up, in this way it will keep a long time. The fruit is of a bright orange red or light vermillion color. It resembles a large tomato in appearance, flesh is pleasant and sweet, with slight apricot flavor; best results are from buds set on native roots. There are many varieties grown in Japan, and some of the best have been imported. Fruit round, flattened, dark orange red, keeps late, very sweet, largest size, tree handsome.

HUROKUME. Very large, round, flattened, good keeper.

IMPERIAL. Acorn shaped, large with dark stripes on the surface, sweet and fine.

HYAKUME. Nearly globular, deep orange red, keeps late, seedless, large and fine.

ZINGI. Size rather small, very productive, nearly globular, pulp dark, very rich and sweet, quality best.

FIGS.

This is a delicious fruit that should be more cultivated. Will do well anywhere in Florida on good, well drained land. We offer a few of the best varieties.

SUGAR, OR CELESTIAL. This is a very sweet, medium sized fig and a good bearer, will preserve itself on the tree in fine weather, can be eaten without peelling, is one of the best grown.

BROWN TURKEY. This has no equal for hardiness or bearing qualities, gives two or three crops annually; brown, sweet and good.

WHITE ADRIATIC. This is new from Italy by way of California, thrifty grower, skin white and very thin, promises well.

QUINCES. This fruit is non-edible in a raw state, but is used in making preserves, jellies and canning; is the most delicious fruit grown for that purpose.

CHINESE. Oblong, very large, specimen often weigh 2 and 3 pounds, rapid grower will grow well on sandy loam, is distinct and productive, flesh tender.

APPLE. Large, round, good grower, productive, often called an orange.

CHAMPION. Claimed to be superior to the apple.

ANGERS. Pear shaped, thrifty grower.

OLIVES.

This is a very ornamenal tree as well as productive, is hardier than the orange aud is thought will be a paying industry in this State; the

fruit is pressed to get the oil which is used in place of butter and in a general way in cooking; the fruit is also used in making pickles making an appetizing dish, a few trees will be quite an addition in the support of a family; an olive grove is considered of great value, they are long lived, bear early and very productive; the variety offerred is one of the hardiest and best.

A PECAN NUT.

PECANS. Make a beautiful tree; are grown to a great profit in many places and should be more largely grown in Florida; they are propagated on hickory stock successfully.

CHESTNUTS. There are several varieties of the Chestnut that grow and produce well here.

JAPAN. Is a perfect wonder, bears when 3 years old, is rather a dwarfed, well addapted to the Southern States; fruit very large and fine, tree prolific.

SPANISH. A very large nut, next in size to Japan.

TEA. This is well established in this country, any one can grow the genuine Japan tea for their own use, perfectly hardy, a fine evergreen bush, blooms in fall and winter; either green or black can be made from the same tree as desired in the curing process.

JAYUBE. A peculiar thorny shrub with stiff drooping branches, blooms profusely, small delicate flower, fruit resembles the Date; used in making the Juyube paste of commerce.

LOQUAT. A beautiful evergreen tree with large glossy green leaves and a yellow, sub-acid fruit, is becoming very popular, fruit eaten from tree also excelent for cooking; tree perfectly hardy, blossoms in fall and ripens in early spring.

DATE PLUM. Slow grower, ornamental, hardy, does best in rich moist soil, produces the Date plum.

MULBERRIES. Make a beautiful shade, grow quick and are very productive, fruit is good for either table, canning, eating fresh from tree or making jelly; is also excellent for in poultry yard.

DOWNINGS. Fruit rich, sub-acid of best quality.

HICKS. Very prolific, sweet, continues in bearing 4 months in the year.

RUSSIAN. Rapid grower, obtains great size, excellent for the lawn; drooping branches.

GRAPES.

This lucious fruit is liked by everybody and may be grown to perfection all through the South; it is very wholesome and productive; with care in selection, one may have fruit through a long season; the Scuppernong varieties are truly of Southern type; they should not be pruned like other varieties, but trained over an arbor with plenty of room to spread their branches; hardy and very productive.

AMBER. Fruit light colored and very large, few on a bunch, sweet, vinious and juicy, excellent, ripens in August.

THOMAS. Fruit large, oblong, reddish purple, bunches like the Amber, and ripens at the same time; quality best.

FLOWERS. Berries large, black, sweet, vinious, juicy, larger bunches than the others and ripens later.

TENDER PULP. An improved seedling of the Flowers, fruit black, large, sweet and tender; ripens between the other varieties.

DELAWARE. Fine grape for the table, very prolific, bunch medium size and compact.

CONCORD. Large blue grape, very tender juicy and melting; bunches very large, a vigorous grower and very productive.

BRIGHTON. Resembles the Delaware, berries larger, more vinious, vine vigorous and productive; very promising in Florida.

HARTFORD PROLIFIC. Bunches large, berries large, flesh blue, fine, very prolific.

By a carefull selection one may have some kind of fruit the year round.

With the present selections no one need be with out a fruit orchard.

Don't put off setting trees till next year, if it can be done this.

Show our catalogue to your friends and get them to order.

Send us a trial order; we can please you.

Kelsey's Plum is well established.

BANANAS.

HART'S CHOICE. Plant large and thrifty, fruit very large, yellow and delicious; bears early.

DWARF. Thrives on good rich land, produces well, is not as hardy as Hart's Choice; fingers small, bunches large.

GUAVAS. Are a very valuable fruit, good from the tree, on the table and make the finest kind of preserves, jellies and marmalades.

RED CATLEY. Is a new specie of guava and very hardy, thick glossy leaves, very pretty, fruit juicy, nearly round, of rusty red color, prolific.

YELLOW CATLEY. Fruit yellow and rather larger, red and sweeter, very desirable.

Pomegranite. This shrub grows readily from slips or seed, has a beautiful flower, fruit pleasant, cooling, sub-acid.

SOUR P. Much like the sweet, fruit acid and used for making a refreshing drink.

SUGAR Loaf. Fruit large, deep yellow, firm, exquisite flavor, very nice.

Red Spanish. Short, thick fruit, lemon color, very good.

Texas Umbrella China Tree. A tree of unequaled beauty, fast growing, makes a top like an umbrella, and should be in every lawn.

Filberts. White fruit and purple leaves, are two of the best varieties.

Almonds. Sultona and Princess are the leading varieties of commerce.

Walnuts. Dwarf is an early bearer, bearing at 4 years of age; is of dwarfish growth, nuts large and fine quality.

Thin Shelled. Nuts oblong, very thin shell, of excellent quality, keeps sweet a long time.

Mango. A beautiful tree with its long, glossy leaves and symmetrical head; is semi-tropical, fruit yellow with red cheeks, oblong and good size, fine and delicious, tree productive and vigorous.

Sugar Apple. Grows to a large bush, fruit delicious, sugary and fine.

Sour Top. Fruit 6 or 8 inches in length, pulp soft, white and juicy, cooling and delicious.

Custard Apple. A native tree of Florida, very ornamental, will sprout from root if injured by frost; fruit large, handsome and fragrant, ripens in August.

Tamarind. Large tree with pretty foliage, pinkish white blossom; fruit pods pleasant acid, is used in making the sweetmeat of commerce, and makes cooling drinks.

Sappodilla. Pretty tree with thick glossy leaves, fruit russet skin, pulp rich, sweet, juicy and granulated.

Mammee Sapota. Fruit large rusty looking, sweet, sugary, good.

Otaheite Gooseberry. Tree very ornamental and productive, fruit

white the size of cherries; grows in bunches; very desirable.

Avocado Pear. Tree grows very large, fruit large, brown colored, eaten with pepper and salt; is buttery, and much esteemed; stands shipping well.

Melon Shrub. Fruit yellow with violet streaks, size and shape of a goose egg; very pretty, pulp solid, taste resembles muskmelon with a fine delicious acid; very cooling on a warm day.

Cocoa Palm. Very ornamental, rich green leaves with yellow stem; bears the cocoanut of commerce.

Golden Arborvitae. It is a beautiful golden color, with handsome, fan-shaped leaves; the tree never requires pruning, perfectly hardy; every yard should have them.

Irish Juniper. An evergreen shrub, or tree, cone shaped, grows erect; very desirable for yards.

ROSES.

We can furnish a good variety of fine, strong and healthy plants of the different kinds grown from cuttings, and therefore, on their own roots. Sprouts that come from the root, will often produce the finest flowers. When first unpacked they should be soaked in warm water an hour or two, leaving a part of the wrappings on, then set out, taking care not to let them wither.

Pampas Grass. The most notable grass in cultivation; the large, feather-like spikes have the appearance of masses of silver.

A RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was passed by the Florida Nurserymens' Association: Resolved, that it is the belief of this Association, that Florida-grown stock, of all deciduous fruit trees, is preferable to those raised further North.

PRICE OF CITRUS TREES.

Diamater of Stock.	1 and 2 year old Buds.		Summer Buds.	
	Per 10.	Per 100.	Per 10.	Per 100.
$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	$	$	$3.00	$20.00.
$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$	4.50	40.00	4.00	30.00.
$\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$	5.50	50.00	5.00	40.00.
$1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$	6.50	60.00	6.00	50.00.
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$	8.50	75.00	7.50	60.00,

10 per cent off for 1,000 rates. Dormant Buds 20 per cent off. Single trees from 50 cents up.

Prices of Other Varieties.

	Years.	Feet.	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Kelsey Plum,	1	3 to 4	$0.50	$4.00	$30.00.
"	1	4 to 5	.60	4.50	35.00.
Japan Persimmon,	1	2½ to 4	.50	4.00	35.00.
"	1	4 to 5	.60	5.00	45.00.
Peaches. Bidwell's		2 to 3	.50	4.00	35.00.
Early, Late, & No. 7.	1	4 to 5	.60	5.00	40.00.
No. 4,. imp. Peen-To	1	4 to 5	.35	3.00	25.00.
Peen-To & Honey		1½ to 3	.20	1.50	12.50.
"	1	3 to 4	.25	2.00	17.50.
"	1	4 to 5	.30	2.50	20.00.
"	1	5 to 7	.35	3.00	25.00.
Pears, LeConte, & Kieffer.		4 to 5	.35	2.50	15.00.
" "		5 to 6	.40	3.00	20.00.
" "		6 to 8	.50	3.50	25.00.
" Smith's & Micado.			.50	4.00	35.00.
Apples. (on LeConte root.)		2 to 3	.30	2.50	
" (Two year buds.)		4 to 5	.25	2.00	
Figs, Sugar, Brown. Turkey, &c.			.30	2.50	
" Adriatic & Pedro.			.75		
Grapes.			.20	1.50	12.00
Loquats. 1 year.			.25	2.00	
Juyube "			.25	2.00	
Olives			.75	6.00	
Pecans.			.30	2.50	
Japan Chestnut.			.50	4.00	
Large Spanish.			.30	2.50	
Date Palms,			.25	1.50	
Royal Palms.			.75	6.00	
Cocoa Palm.			.50	4.00	
Tea Plants.			.30	2.50	
Quince.			.30	2.50	
Pomegranite.			.25	2.00	
Guavas. Common.			.15	1.00	
" Catley's.			.25	2.00	
Mulberries.			.25	2.00	
China Umbrella.			.25	2.00	
Mango.			.50	4.00	
Avocado Pears.			.50	4.00	
Coffee Tree.			.50	4.00	
Sappodillas.			.25	2.00	
Magnolias.			.35	250.	
Tamarins.			.25	2.00	
Papaws.			.25	2.00	

PRICES OF OTHER VARIETIES—CONTINUED.

	Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Otahite Gooseberry.	$0.50	$4.00	
Horse-redish Tree.	.30	2.50	
Australia Pine.	.50	4.00	
Bananas, Dwarf.	.25	2.00	
" Hart's Choice.	.40	3.00	
" Horse.	.10	.75	5.00
Melon Pears.	.25	2.00	
Tomato Tree.	.50	4.00	
Mammee Sapotas.	.50	4.00	
Pineapple, Queen.	.50	4.00	
" Other varieties.	.25	2.00	
Sugar Apples.	.25	2.00	
Custard "	.25	2.00	
Sour Sop.	.25	2.00	
Cayenne Cherry.	.50	4.00	
Downy Myrtle.	.25	2.00	
Camphor Tree.	.50		
Grass Roots, Guinea		.25	1.00
" Cuttings Para.		.25	1.50
" " St. Augustine.		.25	1.50
" Roots, Bermuda.		.25	1.00
" Ornamental.	.25	2.00	
Roses, Cherokee plants.	.25	2.00	
" " Cuttings		.25	1.00
" One year pot grown.	.20	1.50	
" " open grown.	.35	2.50	
Gladiolus.	.15	1.00	
Madieras.	.20	1.00	
Tube Roses.	.15	1.00	
Dahlias.	.25	2.00	
Lily, Spotted and white.	.50		
" Golden Band Japan.	.50		
Golden Arborvitæ.	.50		
Irish Juniper.	.50		
Ramea.	.15	1.00	
Strawberries, Nunaus.		.50	3.50

Atomizers—fluid bellows for spraying insecticides, each 2.15

" Powder bellows. 1.15

Labels per 100, with wire. .25

Twine per lb. .20

Raffa. .35

Liberal discount to the trade.

Write for what you want, and we will try to supply you.

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THE TARPON, Tarpon Springs. Geo. N. Truax, Editor & Proprietor. Subscriptions $1.50 per year.

Distance for Planting the Different Kinds of Trees, Etc.

Orange,	25 to 30 feet.	Dates,	10 to 13 feet.
Lemon,	"	Cherries,	"
Mulberry,	"	Quince,	"
Umbrella, China,	"	Apricots,	"
Scuppernong Grape,	"	Nectarines,	"
Olive,	20 to 25 feet.	Filberts,	"
Pecan,	"	Almonds,	"
Figs,	"	Walnuts,	"
Apples,	15 to 20 feet.	Catley Guava,	"
Pears,	"	Pomegranates.	"
Persimmons,	"	Grapes,	8 to 10 feet.
Peach,	"	Bananas,	6 to 8 "
Plum,	"	Dwarf Bananas,	4 to 6 "
Chestnut,	"	Strawberries,	1 by 3 "
Winter Guava.	"	Guinea Grass.	" "

HUSSEY'S

New Steel Coulter Harrow

—AND—

CULTIVATOR.

The Best Smoother & Pulverizer Made.

Is strong and durable—teeth are made of the best spring steel—frames of hard wood. It will last a life-time. Just the thing for Groves, fields and gardens. Every farmer should use one. Groves should not be ploughed, but worked with the Hussey harrow. Cover peas and smooth the land for crops, grasses, &c., with Hussey's harrow.

Send for catalogue and price list to

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